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lamous tafele of amusement, which may be likened unto a mental garden of Eden" With Miss Liza Weber and others of her school this is perhaps to be expected, but when managers speak so few of themselves they save other people a great deal of trouble.

On Wednesday afternoon last two score people were somewhat startled by the discovery of a tragic actress in Mme. de Guernel, a lady as well known in society as on the operatic stage. Having studied with Miss Fanny Morant for three months, Mme. de Guernel behaved earnestly solicited by friends, gave a private rehearsal at Bryant's Opera House, which was kindly placed at her disposition by the general manager. Selecting scenes from the "Hunchback" and "Macbeth," the lady won golden opinions from critics not given to promiscuous praise. Grace, ease, intensity and beauty are Mme. de Guernel's natural gifts, and it needs but practice to make their possessor such an artist as the stage sadly needs at the present moment. We understand that it is the lady's intention to sail for Europe with a view to studying in Paris previous to her appearing in England. We heartily wish her "good speed," and do not doubt that she will fulfil the sanguine expectations of her friends.

**THE METHODIST PREACHERS.**

This body of ministers met yesterday in the Mission House. Dr. S. D. Brown presided. The exercises were of a devotional character mainly, but the invitation Rev. Dr. Rust, Secretary of the Free men's Aid Society, addressed the meeting upon the interests of that cause, which, he believes, has become superior in importance among the institutions of the Church. From among the freedmen of America are to come the missionaries who are to carry the Gospel to all the dark races of the world. There are at least two out of the four millions of emancipated slaves in the South look to the Methodist Church to give them an education and to prepare them for the higher duties of citizenship and service to the ministry of the Gospel. And this work must be done mainly by the colored preachers of the Church. He, therefore, asked his brethren not to forget to take up an annual collection in their respective churches for this society.

Dr. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y., also made a few remarks touching the religious revivals in his district during the past Winter. The convictions and conversions were of the old-fashioned Methodist style that would need doing over again next Winter.

Rev. W. C. STEELE gave a brief account of the progress of BREKEM HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, which was to be fully, and was partially, dedicated on Monday. But the sum of \$10,000 intended for the same, had been unprovided for, and the dedicatory services will be completed next Sabbath, when it is hoped to have the debt entirely wiped out. Rev. Dr. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y., will preach on Tuesday morning. Dr. Ives in the afternoon and Bishop Foster in the evening.

Dr. Ives, Secretary of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, addressed the meeting also upon the wants of that organization, whose representatives from all parts of the world are to meet in New York on the 23d and 24th of October next. Their travelling expenses and entertainment will cost about \$30,000, about \$10,000 of which must be raised by the churches. He sought the co-operation of the ministers in raising the balance by collections or otherwise. C. C. Foster, Dr. Ridgway, a committee of three was appointed to co-operate with Mr. Chapin on this subject.

**OFFICERS FOR 1873-74.**

Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY reported to the Nominating Committee the following officers of the meeting for the current year:—President, Rev. J. K. Morrell; P. E. New York district, New York Eastern Conference, Rev. J. K. Morrell; Secretary, Rev. J. K. Morrell; D. Vall; Secretary, Rev. P. F. Tower; Committee on Topics, Revs. J. F. Hurst, M. S. Terry and T. I. Burt. These gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Mr. BUCKLEY called attention to the murder of Rev. Dr. Thomas, of San Francisco, by the Modoc Indians, which occurred at the same time as the suitable minute on his death. Rev. Mr. French would include General Canby also, whose wife, and daughter were killed in the same manner. The Methodist Episcopal Church, Revs. Drs. Buckley, Reid and French were appointed such committee. The topic for next meeting was left open.

**THE GOSPEL AT AUCTION.**

A fishable congregation gathered last night in the hall, fully and wonderfully constructed by the Church of the Disciples, for the purpose of the Forty-fifth street. The edifice was brilliantly lighted up, the people occupied the pews, but instead of the Rev. G. H. Hepworth delivering the Lord's message freely and fully from the platform, the auctioneer and his assistant occupied the sacred place and sold to the highest bidder the privilege of hearing the Gospel proclaimed by Mr. Hepworth from certain parts of the building.

The first bidding was spirited, but as soon as the purchasers began to feel each other's pulse, the bidding was dropped, and the auctioneer, in a staccato, the circle between the platform and the circular aisle, containing fifty-four pews, valued at \$300 each, aggregated at \$17,160, and varying in price from \$100 to \$500. The bidding was then dropped, and the choice of pews was offered, the terms being rental of twelve per cent of the valuation, besides the premium. Nine hundred circle were bought off at premiums ranging from \$100 to \$1,050. Mr. Anthony paid \$1,050 premium for No. 247, valued at \$1,000, and \$1,000 each for Nos. 246, 110 and 111. Mr. Palmer paid \$100 premium for No. 100, valued at \$1,000, and Mr. W. L. Conklin bought No. 100, right opposite and of the same value, at par. Mr. Farber paid \$100 premium for No. 100, valued at \$1,000, and Mr. Herriek took its companion, valued at \$800, at a corresponding premium.

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# REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN CELEBRATION OF AMANDEUS' ABDICATION IN THE SPANISH CROWN.

## Police Interference—Unable to Suppress Democratic Sentiment—Monarchism Flooding the Cause Through Agents of the Throne—A Spanish Orator Receives a Spicy Repulse—A Juvenile Negro Seeking to Enlighten the Municipality—Mob Law for a Moment.

RIO JANEIRO, March 7, 1878.

The great event of the fortnight has been the Republican celebration and its consequences. When news arrived here, on the 23th of February of the abdication of King Amadeus, in Madrid, the republicans determined to solemnize the revival of the Spanish Republic with a demonstration of the rejecting of the Brazilian republicans. The police authorities declined to allow a procession through the city streets, but threw no obstacle in the way of a jollification at the office of the *Republica*. Accordingly, by nightfall, the *Republica* office was garbed in flags and illumination. For 200 little colored lamps, fixed upon the front, spelled the thrilling words, "Viva a Republica," and a procession, bearing the portraits of Castelar, the great republican orator of Spain, was placed in the centre of honor, its front decorated with the flags of the United States, Spain and France, and over it floating the flag of the embry Republic of Brazil, consisting of three stripes, green outside and yellow in the middle, and gules of the arms of monarchy.

### MONARCHICAL EFFORT IN REPLY.

The agents of monarchy, on the other hand, had not been idle; the adjoining squares were occupied with troops and pickets of cavalry patrol; the part of Rua do Ouvidor in which the *Republica* office is situated, and were saluted from it with frequent salutes of the guns of the *Republica* with cries of "Viva a Republica." However, Senhor Bogaeva, the chief editor of the *Republica*, requested the withdrawal of the guns, and the *Republica* proceeded to deliver suitable orations to the crowds who had assembled. This request being acted on, Senhor Bogaeva mounted a chair and spoke of the weakness of the unconverted. This show of force was not imitated by two Spanish orators who subsequently appeared and uttered a few groans and exclamations from a portion of the crowd. Evidently there was a counter party to the republican demonstration, and the latter, with sausages and bottles from a neighboring store, began soon to play mad havoc with the illuminations and the windows.

### DESTRUCTION OF THE DUST.

Finally, with a crash, the transparency fell to ground and was trampled and danced on by the mob. The flag of the monarchy was also trampled and turpentine was thrown upon the signboards.

### LIGHT FROM A DARK SOURCE.

A young scamp of a nigger climbed up a gaspost and tried, but in vain, to light a match. Falling in their efforts in this direction all turned their attention to the upper windows, and to rolling "Down with the monarchy flag!"

### LAW AND ORDER.

By this time the police authorities, feeling it time to appear upon the scene and to try to soothe the angry passions of the mob, ordered the police across their chests, summoned the garrison to a parley; but the hat of one instantly collapsed, and the rest of the hat fell with a crash, and the gallant Lieutenant Colonel no longer snorted like the war horse for the fray. In fact, retired upon his base in a masterly manner, and was seen no more. The mob, however, continued, but to the summons in the name of the law to swell down his front, the crowd indulged in the repetition of the word "drag down the flag of liberty at the behest of the minion of despotism. The minion insisted. Bogaeva sought to temporize and was lost. He begged the crowd to disperse, and the crowd, at last, with grating teeth and ear-starting yell, seized the halcyons and slowly lowered the flag to the ground. The crowd then uttered the jeers of the triumphant monarchists. Satisfied with their triumph, the mob was then readily dispersed, and guards were stationed at both ends of the street.

### PRESS INDIGNATION.

Next morning the *Republica* announced that had been comprehended in the preceding issue in a country where such outrages as those of the preceding night were common, especially the ravages of the *Republica*, a daily bulletin of the "sloshing around" nature. Doubtless the suspension of the organ was visible on pecuniary grounds, for it has always been paid for specifically, and the subscribers had paid their \$7.50 in advance are not so satisfied with the pretext.

### THE UNEXPECTED RESULT.

The result of this affair has not been advantageous to the spread of republicanism here, for the fervor of the republican demonstration, especially the ravages of the *Republica*, has given great offence even to moderate monarchists, and was, in fact, a political blunder on the part of the republicans. Measures of monarchy, and measures of repression would acquiesced in now which a short time before would have been denounced as attempts against the rights of the people. But the government shows no sign of intention to take further notice of the matter. The republicans of Brazil can hardly lay claim to the credit of having done anything for the country. They include in their ranks a few men of the highest talent, in their general freedom of action, and in their courage, but they pay the nation from ignorance and priestcraft, and the great majority are inexperienced young men and students, who feed themselves upon the high last days of the United States, and no more of the workings of the United States Republic than a cuckoo does of its grandmother.

## YELLOW FEVER IN BRAZIL.

### Progress and Spread of the Disease—Consequences in the Ports of Commerce.

RIO JANEIRO, March 7, 1878.

I wish I could say that yellow fever is on the decline. Unfortunately it is on the increase, although no emigrants now fear it, and the amount of shipping is not largely diminished. It is, in fact, spreading to all parts of the town, and is falling severely upon the natives or the country as well as on the resident foreigners. One of the men who were long in the country, became ill and the young wife, only seventeen, of the Minister of Agriculture has just succumbed. The loss of mortality from yellow fever ranges from forty to fifty.

To the south of Rio the only port in which exists is Santos, a town situated in a mangrove swamp, and at the lighting flashes of it is comparatively. To the north it is present in the Bay of Bahia; severely at Pernambuco and Aracaju. The last few days state it had showed itself at Pchyba.

From the River Plate we hear of no more cases at Montevideo.

## "WHY MEN DON'T MARRY."

### Lecture by the Rev. Henry Morgan Last Evening in the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Boston, gave his ninth and last lecture in this city at the Seventh Presbyterian church, last evening, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. His course of lectures in New York has been quite a success, and has netted a large sum of money for paying the debt on the Morgan chapel in Boston.

Mr. Morgan last evening spoke upon the question of "Why Men Don't Marry," for which he gave eight reasons, as follows:—First, because they cannot get the woman whom they desire; second, because they are weary of the world; third, because they are weary of the world; fourth, because they are weary of the world; fifth, because they are weary of the world; sixth, because they are weary of the world; seventh, because they are weary of the world; eighth, because they are weary of the world.

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